

A GRATEFUL PEOPLE WELCOMES HOME THE WORLD'S NAVAL HERO, ADMIRAL GEORGE DEWEY

COL. SHAW ANGRY

RESENTS INSULT TO GRAND ARMY OF THE PUBLIC.

G. A. R. CO. LEADER HERE

WAS IGNORED BY THE DEWEY DAY RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

He Declares It Was an Intentional Insult to the Grand Army and Also to Him as Commander-in-Chief of the Organization.

"No greater insult was ever offered the comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic than that action of the Dewey day committee in New York when 2,000 white haired old soldiers were not allowed a place of honor in the great parade."



COLONEL ALBERT D. SHAW, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

terday on his way from his home in Watertown, N. Y., to Toledo, where he goes to address a reunion of the veterans to-day and to-morrow. Colonel Shaw arrived on the Rock Island at 6:20 o'clock and left on the same road at 6:30 o'clock.

"No sir, you may say what you please," continued Colonel Shaw, "but it was an insult and it was intended as one, too. It was a slap in the face to every one of the 50,000 Union veterans of the civil war now living. We are growing feeble and our ranks are continually thinning, but we still have memories for wrongs done us."

"Who was to blame for the lack of recognition of your organization?" asked a reporter for The Journal.

"Well, several people. The one most at fault was a man named Roe, because of general Roe, you may have heard of him. It seems he was in charge of the military portion of the parade and he didn't know any more about military affairs, or he pretended he didn't, than to open negotiations with the G. A. R. through two private."

"Who were the private?"

"Oh, one was Howard, who was a general in the war but he is just a common private in the G. A. R. The other private was Colonel H. A. Adams. These two men are as much to blame as Roe because they knew that the G. A. R. is a military organization and as such all business affecting the order must be carried on through the highest officers."

"It was all planned beforehand and I will never believe that it was all a most unfortunate mistake," as they tried to make us believe after we showed dignified resentment at the treatment accorded us. They simply did not want the old soldiers in the parade. It was planned beforehand, of course I have no positive proof of this but that is my firm opinion."

"Were you in New York during the negotiations with General Howard and Colonel Adams?"

"Colonel Shaw Was Ignored."

"Why yes, I was there and I was utterly ignored. As commander-in-chief I was but it was part of the general scheme to give me a personal insult, too."

"You see, they knew my position in the matter. Two years ago at the dedication ceremonies of the Grant monument, the old soldiers were assigned to the tail end of the procession, and when they arrived at the monument the president and most of the guests of honor were gone. At that time the old soldiers were pushed and shoved about in a shameful way. It was a bitter cold day and many of them died of exposure to that parade."

DID DEWEY SAY IT?

NEW YORK EVENING POST PRINTS AN ALLEGED INTERVIEW.

GEN. OTIS' POLICY CRITICISED

DEWEY QUOTED AS SAYING HE TRIES TO DO TOO MUCH.

Is Alleged to Have Said That the Fight in the Philippines Should Be Easily Ended—Should Have Been Ended Long Ago.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—The Evening Post prints the following alleged interview with Admiral Dewey:

"They are a splendid lot," the admiral said, speaking of his men, "the very pick of the finest in our navy, and that means the best in the world. Before I got to Manila, the archbishop, with whom I afterward became very intimate, said that the American sailors were the scum of the earth, a bloodthirsty lot of cut-throats, who would destroy everything in their path."

"Later on, when I did get there," said the admiral, with a knowing smile, "the archbishop came on board one day while I had a battalion at drill, the very same battalion that will parade in New York. The archbishop went on the bridge and watched them closely. I knew he was admiring them, and I said to him:

"Well, what do you think of our American sailors?"

"They are splendid," he said, "I have seen the men of most navies, but never anything like these. They are magnificent. I cannot understand it—such splendid young fellows. How does it happen?"

"Well," said I, "I look for the best men, we come closer to our men, we treat them better than other countries do, and we pay them better."

"Then I called a man and said to him: 'How much do you get a month?' He saluted, and said, 'Eighty dollars, sir.' The archbishop was astonished. You know \$80 would pay a whole shipload of Spaniards."

"After that the archbishop had a very decent respect for us and became very friendly. Here I have a picture of General Luna, which was given to me by the archbishop."

The admiral then sent an orderly for the picture of the Philippine general, who was "murdered by order of Aguinaldo," as he said. The picture was that of a negro in a sort of military uniform. On the back was an inscription in Spanish to the archbishop of Manila, Fr. Bernardino Mesalado. It was signed by Luna. The admiral said that Luna was the best man the Philippines had.

"It was a plot," he said, "to assassinate him. A crack swordsman was placed as sentry, and when Luna appeared he simply stabbed him. But all these fellows," said the admiral, "are a queer lot. They were simply sentries and soldiers, and Aguinaldo was a junior clerk in the navy yard. He is a pretty smart fellow. I know him pretty well. In fact, we were good friends, and are yet for that matter. But he has not the brains. There are people behind him, some of them lawyers and able fellows, who make a tool of Aguinaldo. Here, by the way, is the admiral produced a black stick carved and resembling Irish bog oak more than anything else."

"If thought," said the admiral, "that this thing in the Philippines would be over long before this, as it should have been. I can't imagine how they have stood out until now. Of course, there was the rainy season, and I suppose little was done. One great trouble out there has been that General Otis has tried to do too much. I told him so. He wants to be general, governor, judge and everything else, to have hold of all the reins. No man can do that. This is the great trouble. It is enough for a man to do one thing, to be one thing; but when a man tries to do everything and be everything it is easy to imagine the result."

"The fight in the Philippines should be easily ended," the people had been so badly treated for such a length of time by the Spaniards that they are distrustful. This is the great difficulty in dealing with them. Where we have met them and they have been in such contact with us as to learn that we mean to treat them well, where they have seen that we mean what we say, this is no trouble. They stand by us all the time. All of them will learn this in time. They will get under the influence of Aguinaldo, who, as I said before, is a mere tool."

"Do I think the Philippines are fit for self-government? Well, no; not just now. They probably will be in a little time. They are a very queer people—a very queer mixture. Many of them are quite civilized and good people, but I do not think they are fit for self-government just yet. But when I say that, I must add at the same time that it is my candid opinion that they are more fitted for it than the Cubans, that they are a better people, however, that the whole business was settled, and I think that after a little while the Philippines will take kindly to us."

It was suggested to the admiral that the Democratic state had been settled with Admiral Dewey for the presidency and General Wheeler for the vice presidency. "I don't know," said the admiral, "but I should make a pretty mess of it. General Wheeler, of course, has had some training in the political school, but then, he is a West Pointer. I had forgotten that. He would want to run everything as he would a regiment, and, of course, would make a splendid mess of it. You cannot run a government as you would a regiment."

"Well, admiral," suggested the reporter, "it would not be such a change from the ship to the state, if at least should make a very great change. I am not a politician; I am a sailor. My training has been all that way. I am at home on board my ship. I know my business, or at least should know it, and I do not want to mix up in the affairs of government. I am perfectly satisfied to live and die a simple sailor, who tries to do his duty. I am not a politician. I cannot make a speech even. I wish I could, but I have to be content with my lot."

Some one said just then to the admiral that his son was reported to have made a

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TWO DAYS AHEAD OF TIME

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THE ADMIRAL DISOWNS THE VIEWS ASCRIBED TO HIM.

Says He Feels Tired, but Appears to Be in the Best of Health—Much Affected by Elaborate Arrangements to Welcome Him Home.

NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—Admiral George Dewey arrived off New York at dawn and the Olympia is now anchored in American waters in the light of Sandy Hook.

The first shout of welcome was from the pilots and crew of pilot boat No. 7, fifteen miles south of the Hook Lightship. It happened to be Pilot John Peterson's turn, and, at 5:50 a. m., he was put on board the Olympia and brought her around the Hook and into the lower bay.

The marine observers along the coast had sighted the Olympia in the first light of the morning. The shore batteries of Fort Hancock, manned by gunners, called from breakfast, let loose seven guns. The flagship replied with twenty-one, and let go her anchors not far from where the cup challenger Shamrock is moored.

The admiral was in his own country again, after twenty-three months' absence. He had returned "great with the ardour of things done," and he scarcely seemed to realize it.

Heads of Celebration Plans.

The pilot had brought aboard the Sunday papers, and a reporter of the Associated Press was received by the admiral in a cabin littered by the illustrated Dewey editions, which, together, made hundreds of pages in black and white and in colors, all concerning the great admiral and the preparations to receive him.

"It almost saddens me," he said, "to see what my people are doing for me. The pride and gratification is immense, and I cannot express the appreciation I feel. I did not know, I did not really perceive, until this morning, the splendid welcome that my countrymen are giving me. The governors of many states are coming to see me, and the troops from Florida, Georgia and other faraway states are on their way to take part in receiving me."

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"I cannot stand for any interview giving my opinions on political subjects and the Philippines. I disown any views ascribed to me on those subjects."

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"Captain Lamberton, Lieutenant Brumby and I held a consultation. The propriety of running into Hampton Roads or some other port in the South was spoken of, but we concluded that we ought not to touch land first anywhere except at New York. It was suggested that we cruise some distance outside New York harbor until Thursday, and we knew that if we did that we would be discovered and reported. The weather looked a little squally, and it seemed better to be inside the Hook than outside. But the consideration that really decided us to come in port was to give Captain Lamberton a chance to clean up the ship before our voyage to the harbor. Captain Lamberton and I are very proud of the Olympia, and we wanted enough time at our anchorage to rub her down and to make her look spick and span."

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GILLETT IS MAKING MONEY.

Will Be Able to Pay All His Debts in Two Years, Says Attorney E. W. Jones.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 25.—(Special.) Edgar W. Jones returned yesterday from an eleven weeks' trip in Mexico. While in the Southern republic he met and became well acquainted with Grant G. Gillett, the erstwhile earl of Kansas.

"Gillett is afraid of every lawyer who visits him and I had a hard time convincing him that I had not come down to bring him back home," said Mr. Jones. "Gillett is the tallest man in Mexico and also the richest. He is working hard and if left undisturbed for two years will be able to pay all of his debts. His largest mine is from copper mines, but the proceeds from his dairy are also large. The dairy is located near Chihuahua, where he has 500 acres of land and 400 cows. Gillett is living in an adobe house."

Minister Clayton, Mr. Jones said, is very popular with the Mexicans. When he enters the theater the people all rise and shout "Bravo!" giving him the same reception that is accorded President Diaz. So much demonstration makes over the appearance of any of the other foreign representatives.

IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

Seventeen States and Territories Are Represented in the Missoula Gathering.

MISSOULA, MONT., Sept. 25.—Seventeen states and territories are represented at the meeting of the National Irrigation congress to-day, and the meeting has been full of interest. The Missoula board of irrigation opened the day with a session of Montana farm products that is attracting much attention.

The morning session Dr. Drapgham, of Montana; Professor Whitney, of Washington; Dr. Frothingham, of Wyoming; and others discussed at length the question of reclaiming alkali lands. The principal address at the afternoon session was that of Elwood Mead, of Wyoming, whose subject was "Water Right Problems."

LAST RITES TO-DAY.

Funeral of the Late Mrs. Genevieve McDougal Turner Will Take Place This Afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The funeral services of the late Mrs. Genevieve McDougal Turner will be held at the family residence, 315 Woodland avenue, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The services will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Felix R. Hill, her pastor. Friends of the family are invited. The burial will be private at Forest Hill cemetery. The deceased was Mrs. James R. McDougal, nee Thomas A. Whitten, Charles M. Vining, John D. Whitten, Fred W. Bower and Wilbur Thornton.

GOLD IS COM'G.

A Million Dollars Engaged in London and Another Million in Australia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Lazard Freres have engaged \$1,000,000 in London for shipment to America.

J. & W. Seligman & Co., agents for the Anglo-California, of San Francisco, announced to-day a consignment of Australian gold to New York. The gold will probably be received in the form of a consignment of \$1,000,000. San Francisco within a week or ten days, it will ultimately be transferred to this city, adding to the reserve of local banks.

ALL NIGHT WATCHES.

Two Assistants Will Help Police Surgeon Logan Take Care of the Injured After October 1.

Beginning October 1 there will be two assistant police surgeons to Dr. Logan at headquarters. The watchmen will be divided into eight hours each. Dr. Logan will be in charge from 7 a. m. to 3 p. m. Dr. Macmillan from 3 p. m. to 11 p. m., and Dr. Palmer from 11 p. m. until 7 a. m.

Mysterious Springfield Death.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 25.—(Special.) Dr. E. H. White, a druggist in this city, died suddenly under peculiar circumstances to-day. In company with a friend he went to a hotel in Springfield, Mo., and was found dead in his room. The cause of death is not known.

Former Indians in Reunion.

WHEELING, W. VA., Sept. 25.—(Special.) At Lakewood park to-day the native Indians of Jasper county held a picnic and a reunion. The occasion was the anniversary of the death of a prominent Indian. The reunion was a very successful one. The Indians were very happy and enjoyed the day.

Aimed at Jerry Simpson.

WINFIELD, KAS., Sept. 25.—(Special.) Silver post, No. 35, G. A. R., has passed a resolution allowing persons known to entertain ideas in conflict with the principles advocated by the Grand Army to speak in Kenosha, Wis., and staff officers. The resolution was aimed at Jerry Simpson, and the posts over the state will be asked to pass similar resolutions.

Mrs. Harrelson Gets \$1,500.

CLINTON, MO., Sept. 25.—Mrs. William Harrelson, who was the brakeman who was killed in the Frisco wreck near Kansas City a few days ago, received from the Frisco railroad company a check for \$1,500. The check was a voluntary settlement on the part of the company for the loss of her husband.

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CHRONOLOGY OF DEWEY AND THE OLYMPIA.

April 24—Olympia, flagship of Commodore Dewey, was at anchor in the harbor of Hong Kong on April 24, the day war was declared by the United States of America against the kingdom of Spain. Late in the afternoon of that day Commodore Dewey was given formal notice by the governor of the colony of Hong Kong that a state of war existed between the two countries, and that as Great Britain was a neutral power, all of the vessels under the command of Dewey would be required to "quit the waters of the colony" within forty-eight hours, or by Monday, April 25.

April 24—On Sunday, April 24, the commanding officers of the Boston, Concord, Petrel, McCulloch, Nanshan and Zafiro were ordered by Commodore Dewey to get under way at noon and proceed to Mirs bay, which is in Chinese waters, twenty-five miles from Hong Kong. Just at 12 o'clock the vessels steamed out of Lyemum pass, with all the foreign population of Hong Kong watching their departure.

April 25—Commodore Dewey, with the Olympia, the Baltimore, and the Raleigh, left Hong Kong for Mirs bay at 10 o'clock a. m., Monday, April 25. The three auxiliary ships with the McCulloch, leading in line with the flag, and 1,500 yards off the starboard bow left Mirs bay on Wednesday, April 27, and set course direct for Cape Bolinao, on the coast of Luzon.

April 30—Saturday morning, April 30, the coast of Luzon was sighted, 150 miles north of Cororador Island, at the entrance to the Bay of Manila. During the day the fleet coasted south along the western line of the island, exploring Sabie bay, where it was thought probable the Spanish fleet would be concealed, and reaching the entrance to the bay at midnight. At 12:30, or one-half hour into the morning of May 1, the American ships were fired on by the Spanish fleet at El Fraile, in the great passage called Boca Grande. This fire was returned by the Raleigh, the McCulloch, and the Boston, but no damage was inflicted on either side.

May 1—Commodore George Dewey, in command of the United States naval force on the Asiatic station, defeated the Spanish fleet under the command of Rear Admiral Montojo on the morning of Sunday, May 1. The Spanish fleet of eleven vessels was annihilated. 386 Spaniards, including the wounded, while on the American side none was killed, six were slightly wounded and the American ships were unharmed.

May 10—By order of the secretary of the navy Commodore George Dewey was advanced to the rank of rear admiral, and on May 19 he hoisted the rear admiral's flag at the Olympia's mast.

May 11 to August 13—May 11 until August 13 the command of Admiral Dewey lay at anchor in the harbor of Manila, enforcing the blockade that had been inaugurated after the battles of May 1.

August 13—August 13 the combined land and naval forces of the United States captured the city of Manila by assault, ending Spanish rule in the Philippines.

May 20, 1899—The Olympia, with Admiral Dewey on board, sailed from Manila by way of the Mediterranean sea for New York.

September 26—The Olympia arrived at New York two days ahead of the date when she was expected.

fore details of the crew were washing the ship's white sides and touching up the stains with paint.

Sir Thomas Lipton Calls.

The admiral's first business was to send an officer ashore with telegrams for the navy department, Mayor Van Wyck and General Butterfield, announcing the arrival. He then spent most of the morning in looking over newspapers and receiving reporters. He was just finishing a mid-day breakfast when Sir Thomas Lipton called on him. With Sir Thomas Lipton came Dr. Mackay and other visiting Englishmen.

"I suppose you have come for the tea," said Admiral Dewey, referring to Sir Thomas' gift of five pounds of tea to each man on the ship while at Colombo.

"No, you're welcome to that, if anybody can drink it," replied Sir Thomas.

The admiral and the owner of the cup challenger had a fifteen minute talk. As Sir Thomas and his friends left the Olympia, a half hundred of the ship's crew forward cheered the baronet.

"You could stop 'em," cried out Admiral Dewey, waving his hand at Sir Thomas Lipton. "They hadn't any orders to do that."

Admiral Dewey then had a succession of notable callers. Rear Admiral Sampson, with Captain Chadwick, his chief of staff, and Lieutenant Commander Winslow, his flag lieutenant, came on the Dolphin. When the dispatch boat was a mile away, it began firing an admiral's salute and the Olympia replied with a rear admiral's salute of thirteen guns. The Dolphin anchored near the Olympia and Rear Admiral Sampson and his staff went aboard. They were received by Admiral Dewey, Captain Lamberton, Lieutenant Lumbury and the officer of the deck, the full marine guard and band being paraded. The officers went to the admiral's cabin. Rear Admiral Sampson said that he was delighted with the evident good health of Admiral Dewey, and he told the admiral that he looked much younger than most of the portraits made him out to be. Rear Admiral Sampson remained on board for more than an hour, and, after returning to the Dolphin, he said:

"Admiral Dewey is delighted, as is everybody aboard, to reach his native shores again. He is much moved by the great kindness and enthusiasm of the people, and, though shrinking from too much ceremony and public display, feels deeply the regard of which these are the outcome. In fact, he feels and expresses himself precisely as a man of his fine and modest temperament may be expected to do. The country honors in him these fine qualities as well as those sterner ones which have given him his fame."

Other Notable Callers.

Rear Admiral Dewey had first learned of Admiral Dewey's arrival at the Brook-